

## IN CONGRESS TO-DAY.

## THE SENATE CONSIDERING THE DIPLOMATIC BILL.

The Oklahoma Bill taken up in the House after a slight skirmish. Next Tuesday evening set apart for the District.

In the Senate to-day a resolution was agreed to authorizing the Secretaries of War and Navy to loan flags to the Inauguration Committee for decorative purposes.

Mr. Chandler offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the Senate with a statement of the gross amount of proceeds from cotton received into the Treasury under the abandoned property act.

The Consular and Diplomatic Bill was then taken up, and Mr. Fry took the floor on the Samoan amendment.

In the House to-day a bill was passed granting the right of way through the Crow Indian Reservation in Montana to the Big Horn Southern Railway.

Also a bill refunding to James R. Berry, late Auditor of the State of Arkansas, certain monies paid in by him while auditor.

Mr. Hatch gave notice that on February 23 he would take the floor to present a bill amending the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the death of Representative Burrows.

Mr. Humphreys secured consent to the setting apart of next Tuesday evening for the consideration of District business, upon the condition that he would not touch the Rock Creek Park or the Trust bill.

Mr. Springer then called up the Oklahoma bill, as coming over from yesterday as unfinished business.

Mr. Grovernor and Mr. Hooker both made points of order against the bill that it was not the regular order, inasmuch as the day set by the special order for the consideration of the bill expired with adjournment yesterday.

The Chair overruled the point of order and the bill was called up by this bill. A motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the House agreed to the Payson resolution yesterday, providing that the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers to enter homesteads be extended to the lands owned by this bill.

By a vote of 131 to 119 the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider was defeated.

The yeas and nays were ordered on a motion to reconsider.

Mr. Rogers then introduced the Payson amendment was carried, and a long discussion of soldiers' rights followed.

A Sensation Caused in the Senate. The Samoan question was again discussed in the Senate this afternoon. Senator Reagan continued his speech of yesterday, and said that his opinion was that the United States asserted its rights in Samoa or called its representative home.

The cable dispatches from London, stating that German naval officers had been ordered to search all vessels in Samoa waters, were sent in to Senators by the two press associations and read to the Senate, creating quite a sensation.

Shortly after the Senate adjourned, without division, the amendment appropriating \$500,000 to protect our interests in Samoa and \$100,000 to construct a cable station in the harbor of Pago Pago.

Caucus of Republican Senators. At a caucus of Republican Senators this morning it was decided to prepare a new bill providing for the admission into Statehood of the Territories of Washington, Montana and the two Dakotas and to push the bill through Congress during the present session if possible. There was a strong sentiment developed against the admission of New Mexico, and the indications are that Territory will not be included in the Senate bill.

Dinner to Chairman Hemphill. A number of prominent citizens and members of the District bar have invited Chairman Hemphill of the District Committee to a dinner at Chamberlin's February 8.

Petitions for Sunday Rest. Petitions were presented in the House and Senate to-day from several hundred thousand persons favoring a Sunday Rest bill.

Capital Notes. The President has sent to Congress the correspondence that took place in 1884 between the United States and the German Government, and the Sunday City Appropriation bill as it passed the House carried \$23,470,850. The House, by amendments, added to the bill as it came from the Committee on Appropriations, \$27,854.

THE NEXT CABINET. Mr. Blaine's Letter of Acceptance Soon to be Given Out.

Aspecial from Indianapolis to the New York Times says: General Harrison has received from Mr. Blaine his acceptance of the Secretaryship of State, and he said this afternoon that he would give the document to the President in a few days. He does not expect any letter from Senator Allison or Mr. Wadsworth, as the officers to them were made face to face in his library, and accepted them and they, still, as a matter of formality, these gentlemen may write letters of acceptance, and it is understood that the reason for not giving Mr. Blaine's letter now is that General Harrison wishes to be present to give out the Cabinet at one and the same time.

Late Naval Orders. Ensign Edward T. Witherspoon has been ordered to the Chicago.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Leeds C. Kerr has been ordered to the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

Pay Director Charles H. Elridge has been detached from the Navy Pay Office, Philadelphia, and ordered to settle accounts and await orders.

The United States steamer Fortune has arrived at Mare Island, Cal., from New York.

Pay Inspector George Cochran has been detached from the Navy Pay Office, Philadelphia, and ordered to settle accounts and await orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Horace B. Scott has been detached from the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, and ordered to settle accounts and await orders.

The Pure Food Convention. The Pure Food Association are holding their annual convention this afternoon in the parlors of the Ebbitt House.

The object of the convention is to urge upon Congress the necessity of passing stringent laws to prevent food adulteration. The members of the convention are almost unanimous in favor of the latter bill.

Burial Permits Issued. Burial permits have been issued during the past twenty-four hours by the Health Officer for the following:

Seemah C. Holroy, 30 years; Murray C. White, 8 months; and the following colored: George William Trott, 60 years; Eliza Brent, 89 years; and Alfred Scott, 70 years.

A Suit for Rent. The case of Thomas E. Waggoner against A. J. Laird, a suit for rent, in which \$70 was claimed, resulted today in the Circuit Court, in a verdict for the plaintiff for \$60. The case had been made in Waggoner's name.

## OTHER DIPLOMATIC QUESTIONS.

## Matters of More Serious Importance Than The Samoan Imbroglio.

The Baltimore Sun today printed the following special from Washington:

There are other diplomatic questions which threaten more serious consequences than the Samoan imbroglio in the near future, thanks to the action of the Senate in rejecting the Fisheries treaty and of the two Houses of Congress in passing the Chinese Exclusion act. Secretary Bayard stated to a representative of the Sun that he had been informed by our Consuls in Canada that the Canadian Government intends to issue no more licenses under the *modus vivendi*, and will fall back upon its narrow interpretation of the treaty of 1813, thus reopening the old quarrel between the two countries, which the rejected treaty would have permanently settled. The Chinese, too, are beginning to grow restive about the exclusion act.

They are notoriously slow and circuitous in diplomatic matters, but they have at last awakened to the fact that their treaty rights are violated by the Exclusion bill. The Chinese Minister accepted from Secretary Bayard the indemnity for the Chinese outrages in the West in a graceful and amicable spirit, but he asked: "What about our treaty rights?" It is not at all likely that Mr. Bayard will give him much information on the subject.

These clouds on the diplomatic horizon are not of Mr. Bayard's raising, but are due solely to the action of Congress, which is lumbering helplessly along from one blunder to another in the Samoan business. There is much satisfaction in Administration circles, however, over the able and conservative speech of Mr. Sherman on the Samoan question.

Mr. Sherman, the only Republican so far who had the manliness to concede even by inclination that Mr. Bayard has acted in the only way he could have acted consistently with the best interests and the dignity of the country.

An important review of the course of the Republicans in both Senate and House with regard to our foreign relations will show that they have neglected no opportunity to hamper, embarrass and discredit the Administration in the hope of reaping the party advantage.

They have really sacrificed the interests of the country to the supposed interests of their party. They will soon have an opportunity of showing how they propose to deal with questions which they have so long refused to touch.

Indications are not lacking of serious differences among their leaders as to what shall or shall not be done. With Mr. Blaine in the Department of State and Mr. Sherman at the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the President-elect has not a particularly cheering outlook for a harmonious and stable foreign policy.

Mr. Blaine's record as Secretary of State affords good ground for approaching with some caution the experiments which may embroil us with any one of a dozen big and little powers, while Mr. Sherman, who wastes no love on the magnetic man from Maine, and who is as clear headed and conservative as Mr. Blaine is crochety and adventurous, will not be likely to permit the support of the Republican majority in the Senate to be given to any wild schemes of Kanaké jingoism.

Mr. Sherman's speech on the Samoan question is in fact interpreted by some as being intended to serve notice that he, for one, will not embark to any project of bluster and bounce, such as Mr. Bayard's critics would have forced on the Administration in order to commit the country to the present position against one of the greatest military powers in the world of a handful of half naked savages.

President Cleveland has accepted the resignation of Comptroller W. L. Trenchum, and has appointed Mr. Trenchum to the duties of President of the American Bank Note Company.

Secretary Bayard has received a dispatch from Minister Lawton at Vienna, announcing the death of Archduke Rudolf, the Austrian Crown Prince, and has sent the following message to the Emperor of Austria:

Express through appropriate channel the deep sorrow of the President and people of the United States in the death of the great-grandson of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria-Hungary in the death of the Crown Prince.

One reason for the non-action of the State Department in the Samoan imbroglio is the fact the Administration will change on the 4th of March, and with the change a new foreign policy will be inaugurated. The State Department does not wish to antagonize the coming Administration by getting the present one in a foreign complication.

The White House was closed to visitors to-day on account of the President's departure for the Congressional and Judicial reception to be given by the President to-night from 9 to 11 p. m.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day appointed the following storekeepers and gaugers: Stephen S. Vaughn, Miller's Creek, Ky.; George Markland Cullinan, Alabama; and John H. Jones, Jr., Anne Arundel County, Md.

Bonds offered to-day amount to \$714,500, as follows: 4s, registered, \$500, at 129½; 7s, 1880, at 109½; 10s, 1880, at 109½.

Robert Oscar Holt of North Carolina has been appointed a \$1,000 clerk, civil service, in the Bureau of Provision and Clothing, Navy Department.

Among the President's callers to-day were Senator Cockrell, ex-Governor Abbott, New Jersey; Representative Wilson, Minnesota; Representative Richardson, Wisconsin; and Miss Ida and Miss Alice Richardson, and Miss Robinson, Thomas P. Woodward and W. L. Mulliken.

The national bank notes received to-day by the Treasury from the States for redemption amounted to \$404,850.

The President has approved the following bills: To increase the maximum amount of interest on bonds from \$50 to \$100; to amend an act entitled "An act declaring that certain water reserve lands in the State of Wisconsin are and have been subject to the provisions of the act of Congress entitled 'An act granting to railroads the right of way through the public lands of the United States' and for the relief of William Knowland and nine pension bills.

The following fourth class postmasters have been appointed in Virginia: Philip S. G. Wiley, Charles City Court-house, Charles City; John C. Thomas, Children's Store, Montgomery County; and Mary B. Anderson, Putney's, Prince Edward County.

A postoffice has been established at Tunis, Texas, at the residence of Mr. Ya. and Carlton K. Russell's appointed postmaster.

A Postal Clerk Arrested for Theft. St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 31.—Postoffice Inspector Booth and Hancock, yesterday arrested Eugene J. Gannon, postal clerk on the Cairo South Line, running between St. Louis and Duquesne, Ill. Gannon is charged with abstracting a lottery ticket from a letter addressed to Postmaster Havas of St. Louis, and selling the same to W. F. Leidl, a business man of Duquesne. The ticket drew \$1,275, and when Mr. Havas attempted to cash it, he discovered the fraud. Gannon claims he secured the ticket from a third party, but declines to give names.

## THE PRICES FOR SITES.

## THE INVESTIGATION OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

More Expert Testimony of Real Estate Men—Dr. Fardon's Grievance—What He Says of Reporters' Accuracy.

In the Congressional investigation of the District Commissioners' action in buying sites for school and station-house through a middleman, Thomas E. Waggoner, the real estate dealer, of 917 F street, was called to the stand this morning as an expert on real estate.

The printed schedule of sites bought by the District during the past four years was laid before him and he was asked to state whether the prices were excessive or otherwise. He said he was only tolerably well acquainted with the prices of real estate throughout the city, but he has dealt in real estate here for twenty years and is tolerably well posted in prices.

He said he sold one piece of property in this schedule to a syndicate formed of Luttrell, Wimer and Johnson. His impression is that about six months later they sold the site for school purposes.

They paid him between forty-five and fifty cents for the site, but he said that they did not intend to sell it for a school-house. The District paid sixty-five cents for it and the witness said this was a fair price.

He was asked if this was such a price as he would be willing to pay, and he said he would want it for fifteen or twenty per cent. less if he bought it for speculative purposes, because speculators generally get property this much below the price paid by persons who want it for a specific purpose.

NO "JOBS" IN THE SALES. Looking over the list as a whole he said it appeared to be bought at fair prices.

"You don't see any jobs in them?" inquired Mr. Baker. "No," replied the witness.

He said he never purchased property for school sites, but he had bought some for railroads, and he found it was very difficult to get it at anything like a reasonable price. He said he is trying to buy a piece of land for a school-house now, and he cannot get the owner to even put a price on it.

He was closely questioned about the prices paid by the District and he said some of them are a little higher than the ordinary transactions, but not higher than prices of property like these have been offered to him.

He said, in answer to a question by Mr. Rowell, that such property as this would cost more than smaller pieces of property.

THE COMMISSIONERS ACTED INDICIOUSLY. Mr. Baker asked if he thought the Commissioners acted indiciously in paying the prices they did for this property.

He said he thought they did.

Mr. Davis asked if the necessity to have the school-house built and equipped within the fiscal year in which the appropriation was made would effect the price of the site, and he said it would have the effect of raising the price.

Mr. Waggoner said the effect of a station-house, a school-house or an engine-house in a neighborhood did not have quite so bad effect on the neighborhood as a fire.

MR. STELLWAGEN'S TESTIMONY. Mr. Stellwagen, a member of the firm of Thomas E. Fisher & Co., real estate agents, says that he was acquainted with the price of property in the northwest section of the city. His firm had sold three of the sites. The Bradley School site, Thirteenth and a-half street, between C and D streets, was sold by them to the District for 37.9 cents per foot through Mr. Cox, and they knew that Mr. Cox wanted it for the District.

He said that Mr. Cox paid Mr. Fisher \$185. He sent Mr. Cox to his firm. He considers the price a fair one at the time the property was bought.

The lots on Arthur place were sold to Mr. Cox at \$1 per foot. Witherspoon asked Mr. Cox if he had sold the property to let it go for a school site until he saw the owner, Mr. Hurt. The firm agreed to give Mr. Cox 13 per cent. half of their commission. They would have sold it to the District at the same price.

The site at New Hampshire avenue and R street was sold to Mr. Charles Early at \$1.40 per foot, but if it had been known the Commissioners wanted it for a school site they would not have gotten it at any price.

They wanted another lot belonging to Wm. P. Lipscomb, and he was so disgusted when he discovered that a school-house was to be put there that he sold his lot for \$1 after having paid \$1.25-10 per foot.

Mr. Stellwagen stated that Mr. Cox, in making a deposit, exhibited a check of Commissioner Webb's. Mr. Cox explained that the check was paid him for a month's interest on a \$10,000 loan, and Mr. Webb was paying a personal debt and it was a personal check.

DR. A. P. FARDON'S QUESTION. Dr. A. P. Fardon was sworn as a witness and an expert in prices. His office is at 1236 F street. He has dealt in property in the District for thirty years.

He said he could give some definite information concerning the Twenty-third and M streets site. In 1886 he met Inspector of Buildings Entwistle, who asked him if he could suggest any site in that neighborhood for a school site.

He offered the property at \$1 per foot through a letter to the Commissioners. He never got an answer to this letter.

Mr. Entwistle told him that this letter had been turned over to Mr. Cox. Mr. Cox then went to the owner and purchased the site at 90 cents per foot, and then sold it to the District at 90 cents per foot.

"The question that I am interested in as a taxpayer is why was the property not answered, and why an agent was permitted to purchase the property at 90 cents and sell it to the District at 90 cents per foot, and make more than \$1,200, besides a commission from the owner?"

He thought some of the property was purchased at reasonable prices and some might have been purchased at a few cents per foot lower, and that by paying cash it could be bought from 5 to 8 cents lower than on time. He had a conference with Mr. Entwistle soon after the purchase of the Weightman site, and he was pretty warm at the time. Mr. Entwistle referred him to Mr. Webb and Mr. Webb looked so amiable that he walked out without saying anything about the matter.

THE ACCURACY OF REPORTERS. In response to questions from the Commissioners' attorneys the witness said he had read his interviews published in the Star and they were about as correct as reporters usually get things—about 25 per cent. of what you say and 75 per cent. of what they think you want to say.

Mr. Rowell laughingly said he thought

the 25 per cent. was too high an estimate.

Mr. Davis called his attention to the statement in the Star that the Commissioners had been informed that they might have obtained the Eighty-third and M streets at a price less than \$1. He said he did not say that exactly. Several other statements were read to him, and he said he was not correctly reported in the Star. The letter referred to by Mr. Fardon was read, and it simply offered the lot for \$1 per foot. He finally admitted that he did not know whether Mr. Cox bought the property for 90 cents.

NO ANONYMOUS COMPLAINTS. Chairman Tulliver of the committee having charge of the school site investigation stated yesterday afternoon that he had received an anonymous communication from a citizen concerning the investigation. He said anonymous and confidential communications were cowardly and treacherous, and they would not be considered by the committee. He said several other members said they would invite any one who could say anything for or against the investigation to come forward, and he would speak out like men and not like sneaks.

LYING IN STATE. The Body of Prince Rudolf of Austria Treated With the Highest Honor.

VIENNA, Jan. 31.—The body of Prince Rudolf arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning on a special train. A large crowd gathered at the depot to await his arrival, but quietly left the station at the request of the guard. When the train arrived the body was placed in a bier and taken to the palace. Which was drawn by six black horses. As the bier passed through the crowd every hat was removed and deep respect shown by all.

The court chaplain, the Mayor of Vienna, Prince and archbishop, and other dignitaries followed the carriage, while the guards walked on each side of it. Crowds awaited the arrival of the procession at the Hofburg. The body upon arriving at the imperial palace was borne to the apartments where it was laid out in state, surrounded by guards.

Owing to the size of the copper coffin in which the body of the Prince was placed it was impossible to put it in an ordinary hearse. It was carried to the Meisling to Baden, so a large hearse was used in carrying the bodies of paupers to burial was brought into requisition.

A GENTLEMANLY STRANGER. How He Imposed upon the Confidence of Mr. Mehler.

Major of Police Moore, a week ago to-day, received a telegram from a Chester, Pa., hotel, purporting to be from the advent of a handsome man, who had worked him with a bad check and come to Washington.

Detective Mattingly located the man at the American House, and so when the gentlemanly stranger suggested the negotiation of a check he refused to be swindled, and put him out.

From the American House he went to the residence of Mr. Mehler, a well-known man, and told Mr. Mehler that he had lost a station-house in Chicago.

He said that he had a handsome wife and a sick child, and that he had lost a station-house in Chicago. He said that he had a handsome wife and a sick child, and that he had lost a station-house in Chicago.

Yesterday he gave Mr. Mehler a check on the Madison Square Bank in New York for \$125 for collection. He also borrowed \$10 on the same bank.

He had been there four days and quite won the confidence of Mr. Mehler, who, however, telegraphed to the bank and this morning found that Mr. Mason had been swindled.

This money Mr. Mason and his handsome wife disappeared from Solari's. Mr. Mason had been seen by her room, and but little had been seen of her.

The detective office was notified of what had happened, and this afternoon, soon after 4 o'clock, Detective Mattingly arrested Mr. Mason and his handsome wife on the Avenue.

They were taken to the Twelfth-street Station House and Mr. Mason locked up.

There were found a lot of blank checks and two on the Madison Square Bank for \$1 and \$10, one signed by Simon Wolf and the other by Wm. P. Lipscomb.

The handwriting on the two checks was very similar, and both of them were numbered "15." One was dated December 6 and the other December 7.

The numbers of both checks being the same excited a suspicion that they are both forgeries. The checks were both drawn payable to Walter Dwyer.

Mr. Mason was locked up despite his remonstrances that he could prove himself all right. When he was searched a small loaded pistol was found in his pocket.

Mr. Mason is a tall, stout man, who looks 38 years old. He wears a handsome blonde mustache, and his features are good. He is a very pleasant talker.

While he was being locked up his handsome wife sat in Lieutenant Ames' room in the station-house and refused to talk.

THE DRESSED REEF STATES. New York, Jan. 31.—Committees from the Central Trade Association and the trunk lines met at 346 Broadway yesterday afternoon, dressed in black, without taking any action.

The question will be taken up at their meeting in Chicago next Wednesday. Chairman Blanchard's resignation was not considered.

The Western committee, though Mr. Blanchard will state Friday whether he will withdraw it. It is thought probable he will do so.

News from Indian Territory. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31.—The latest reports from the Indian Territory are that the United States soldiers who were recently stationed at Oklahoma City have been ordered to leave.

Some fifty families of "Boomers" have crossed the Canadian River and entered Oklahoma and are now settling in the Territory. They are now breaking up land and preparing to cultivate it.

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## "WHAT WE NEED IS WAR"

## HOW THE AMERICAN NAVY CAN BE BUILT UP.

Interesting Addresses Before the Shipping League To-day—Officers Chosen for Next Year.

Yesterday afternoon's session of the American Shipping League lasted until after 4 o'clock. Most of the time was occupied by General Pitkin's address. A committee on permanent organization was selected, and then the league adjourned.

This morning the league was nearly an hour late in meeting. The committee on nominations met last night, but didn't quite finish their work, and they met again this morning before the league was called to order.

So it was 10:45 when General Wheeler rapped on the little table, and Rev. Dr. Payne made a short prayer asking Divine Grace for American shipping.

The names of the committee were read then, and Chairman Goff of the Committee on Credentials reported that they had found 256 delegates credited to the convention. Forty-seven States and Territories were represented. This, he said, is the largest meeting of the league, which every State and Territory had representation.

Chairman Henry of the Committee on Organization then reported the following list of officers: For president, Joseph Wheeler, vice-presidents, Ambrose Snow of New York, L. M. Merritt of Florida, George A. Kelly of Pennsylvania, C. S. Clarkson of Iowa, E. M. Whitmore of Maine; secretary, C. S. Hill of the city; Treasurer, A. Langberg, and John H. Rickman, assistant secretary. The office of assistant secretary is a new one, and the committee recommended its establishment because of the rapid growth of the league.

The committee also recommended the increase of the number of members of the executive board from nine to fifteen. Charles Watrous of New York, Hon. J. R. G. Pitkin of Louisiana, F. S. Mantion of Rhode Island, Hon. G. D. Sperry of Connecticut, and Hon. H. D. Coleman of Louisiana were named as the additional six. A number of changes were announced in the list of vice-presidents and secretaries for the various States. Among the new ones was Russell H. Higgins of New York, who was entirely by a motion that was unanimously carried.

Colonel Wood of Louisiana, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, read that committee's report. The resolutions submitted by the committee were voted considerable attention to the importance of Southern shipping and advocated the establishment of subsidized mail steamships.

The Naval Reserve bill was also read, and the reference to it elicited considerable applause.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and in mass.

Hon. Foster Higgins of New York rose and read a portion of one of the President's messages relating to reciprocity treaties. Mr. Foster said that pursuant to the idea in the treaty, Norway and Sweden had offered free entry to American ships; but the reciprocity of this was prevented by the Commissioner of Navigation, who by law is made the final judge of these matters. The matter was referred to the committee.

A number of congratulatory and encouraging letters and telegrams were then read and each one was heartily applauded.

Delegate A. E. Dickinson then read a paper on the "Decline of the American Merchant Marine." The measures necessary to rehabilitate it in former glory were also treated on. He said that American shipping was less than in value and tonnage than eighty years ago. "Especially," he said, "American shipping is extinct."

He said that the American flag on a merchantman is to-day as rare as the black flag of piracy.

General Dickinson made a strong argument in favor of subsidies. He also urged favorable action on the bill designed to result in the formation of a merchant marine navy reserve.

He read a letter from Congressman Ames J. Cummings in regard to the shipping bill which was suppressed in the House.

General Dickinson's paper was in two parts. The second portion was devoted to a discussion of American commerce with Central and South America and the West Indies.

General Dickinson delivered his paper Chairman Snow of the Executive Committee reported from that committee that they had accepted the amendments to the constitution of the league, and that the Secretary of the league had been elected.

The League ratified this action and then E. Foster Higgins, a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, made a speech on the lessons taught by an investigation he made for the Chamber of Commerce.

He favored governmental subsidies, and then ex-Representative H. D. Money of Mississippi made a speech that was liberally applauded with keen wit and a goodly share of common sense.

He said that a letter to a Congressman would be more influential than all the speeches and resolutions the League could make in a year.

A war with Germany. Mr. Money said that he was a man of peace, but that a war would do the country good, but that a war would do the country good, but that a war would do the country good.

He said that America should have no such whippersnay Dutchman off from the Samoan islands. "Let us hope and pray for a good war with some foreign country that we can win it, and we will draw our attention from our own internal disorders."

After the close of Mr. Money's speech, Delegate Wheeler of Philadelphia moved that a copy of the resolutions adopted be sent to General Harrison, and it was ordered done.

Colonel John Forebach of Ohio then made a speech in which he said that the nation was not a nation, no matter how small or weak, on the face of the globe that would not have resented such an insult as was offered the American flag on the Samoan Islands.

After each of the speeches, a vote of thanks was given each speaker. After Colonel Forebach finished his speech, some resolutions were referred to the committee, and then the League adjourned until 3 o'clock.

Sale of Steel Works. CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.—The Newport Iron and Steel Works, formerly owned by E. L. Harper, has been sold a second time under legal proceedings to S. J. Helm, representing the interests for the former purchasers, Schreyer and Wagner, for \$700,000. It was acquired for \$250,000, and a year ago sold for \$150,000. Mr. Schreyer, it is said, will bear the burden of this great shrinkage.

Assignment from Old Age. YORK, Pa., Jan. 31.—Matthew Tyler, one of York's most prominent business men, has made an assignment to S. H. Forry and David Forry. His estate is estimated to be worth over \$100,000, while his liabilities may reach \$70,000. The assignment was not made through any embarrassment, but because of the great age and feebleness of Mr. Tyler.

A Blow at the Pinkertons. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 31.—The anti-Pinkerton agitation which formed the chief issue in the recent election for Governor has culminated in the introduction of a bill in the Legislature to prevent